



NO. 1,572.

## GUAYAMA UNDER OLOGLODY

## The Americans Win Their First Real Fight in Porto Rico.

## THREE YANKEES WOUNDED

The Spanish Loss, So Far as Can Be Learned, Is One Killed and Three Wounded—Some Hot Fighting on Friday—The Dead Spaniard Is Thrown Into a Well.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 5.—The Americans had their first real fight on Porto Rican soil today, when they captured the city of Guayama. Enough ammunition was used by both the Spaniards and the Americans to annihilate each other, yet only three Americans were wounded and only one Spaniard killed and three wounded, at least, that is all that are accounted for.

The Spaniards showed their civilization by throwing the dead man into a well from which part of the town gets its water, evidently hoping to poison it.

Guayama is a city of 16,000 inhabitants, and next to Ponce, is the most important town on the south side of the island. Arroyo is the seat of the city, which is five miles inland.

Gen. Brooke's troops landed at Arroyo and he wanted Guayama as a base of operations, it being the first town on the main road leading to the military road running from Ponce to San Juan.

Brooke's Command Lands. Gen. Brooke ordered Gen. Hains to occupy the town, and at 7 a. m. the Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois were ordered out, the Ohio regiment being in the van.

There were some Spanish cavalry about and the troops proceeded cautiously along the road to within a mile of the town. The road is level to that point, and there was no sign of Spaniards anywhere along the route.

The last mile of the road runs through a cut up a steep hill. Before this point was reached, the Third Illinois stopped and Col. Bennett was ordered to guard the crossroads leading to the rear of the city.

The advance guard of the Ohio regiment entered the cut and proceeded less than 100 yards, when a hail of Spanish bullets on both sides of the mountain whistled over their heads.

The guards fell back, firing as they retreated, and the main body hurried forward, also firing up the hillside.

A hundred yards farther on, around a turn in the road, they suddenly came upon a barricade thrown across the road. It was made of sectional iron work and filled in with sand. The Spaniards behind this barricade were shooting a hundred shots a minute, but they were all too high, though the American troops were within halting distance.

Hains Takes the Hills. Gen. Hains ordered deploying parties to be sent up the hills to flank the enemy. The road was lined on each side with barbed wire, the same as the Spaniards used in Cuba, but many of the troops carried machetes with which they attacked the fences, disregarding the bullets, and in a few moments cut their way through and a hundred men made their way up the mountain on both sides of the road.

The firing line of our troops held its position and poured bullets into the barricade. The firing there then stopped in less time than it takes to tell of it, but what became of the Spaniards behind the barricade is a mystery. They disappeared, not a single one of them being seen, but our men kept peppering away for half an hour.

Meantime, the deployed forces reached the hilltops and began pouring a rattling fire down the side and ahead of their position on the hill. Our men then all advanced, firing as they went. For half an hour there was very little return.

Then the Spaniards rallied and made a stand, but they were still unseen. It was this rally that wounded our men, Privates Corder, Reffer and Wolcott, all of the Fourth Ohio. The stand made by the Spaniards was a short one.

The deployers drove the enemy along the hills and the main body cleared the road. At 11 o'clock the troops entered the town.

For the last half a mile there was very little shooting, but just as the town was reached there was a resumption of desultory firing and at the same time an occasional shot came from the town itself. Every Spanish shot was answered by a volley from our men.

This was kept up for half an hour, when our men on the hill saw a man on a roof in the upper part of the town waving a white shirt. A minute later, a flag of truce came down the road and its bearer said that the town surrendered unconditionally.

Gen. Hains and his staff rode forward through the streets of the city. All of the houses were closed and the

place looked like a deserted city. Not a person was in sight.

Viva Los Americanos! eGn. Hains rode to the public building and by the time he got there the houses began to open. Everywhere heads were poked out of doors and quickly withdrawn. They were stuck out again in a moment and again withdrawn, but this time the withdrawal was much slower. The third time the heads stayed out and were followed by shoulders and then bodies.

Someone yelled in a stentorian voice, "Viva los Americanos!" when, as if by magic, the people came out and rushed toward the general and his staff, shouting the same words. Some prostrated themselves in the road and grabbed the Americans round the knees, while others threw their arms around the necks of the soldiers and kissed them, all the time shouting "Viva los Americanos!" The enthusiasm seemed unbounded and the scene at the surrender of Ponce was eclipsed.

Up With the Flag. As soon as the Americans recovered from this attack eGn. Hains ordered the Stars and Stripes to be raised over the public building. eGn. Hains collected men and stationed them in every street entering the town and then sent companies out scouting.

They had hardly got started when a bombardment of the town was begun by the Spaniards, who had returned to the hills and poured shot down into the city, regardless of whether their own people or the soldiers were hit. Luckily, their aim was bad and only one man was hit.

The houses interfered with our men firing for some time, but they finally got where they could shoot and gave the Spaniards a volley for every shot. This lasted half an hour, with no sign of its diminishing, when Gen. Hains ordered up two dynamite guns belonging to the Ohio men. These were aimed at the hills and each fired three shots.

That settled the Spaniards. There was not a shot from them after the third shot from the dynamite guns. It was then nearly 3 o'clock. The skirmish had lasted five hours and was a record-breaker for scarcity of casualties.

A House Attacked. While the Spaniards were shooting into their own town, Col. Colt's Ohio men discovered some firing from a house on the outskirts. The place was surrounded and lead was poured into the building. The fight was lively, but at last the Spaniards raised a white flag, just as our men were about storming the house. They found six Spanish regulars inside and took them off to the town jail and locked them up.

All the afternoon and night the demonstration of the people of the city and their welcome of our troops were continued. The citizens were mostly Spaniards, but they said they were glad the Spanish troops had gone and the Americans had come. The Spanish soldiers numbered about 500. They had been preparing defenses for two weeks. Gen. Hains remained in the town and sent out guards on all sides last night. There were no signs that the Spaniards had returned. The city band was playing "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and everybody was in the streets.

The Americans did not know until hours afterward whether their firing had hit anybody, but citizens told of seeing Spaniards fall. They were left lying on the ground until their companions were driven off. Then they picked up a body and carried it to a well and threw it in. The body was fished out. Two wounded Spaniards were found nearby and taken to the hospital, where they were treated by the American surgeons.

On to San Juan. The movement of the army to San Juan from here and Guayama awaits only the distribution of the cavalry. Gen. Miles has selected Troops A, of Gen. Wilson's command, Troop C, of Gen. Brooke's command, and the City Troop to lead.

The grounding of the transport ship Massachusetts at the entrance to the harbor of Ponce is responsible for all the delay. The ship is still hard aground. The army today made a request of the navy for a captain to take the place of one who was in charge of the ship when she went aground and a man was assigned. The Massachusetts is still hard and fast and it will be necessary to unload her before she can be got off. This will be slow work, for there are only a few steam launches to tow the barges. The heat is awful and the horses are suffering greatly.

The City Troop, after landing, will have to go overland to Arroyo, forty-five miles, over a bad road. Until today, the artillery was also delayed. This is all on land now and ready to start for the front.

The Ponce local government troubles have been settled and Gen. Wilson was determined to start at once and let the cavalry follow, but he changed his mind. The belief of military men now

is that the United States will not necessarily be raised.

As to Manila, the terms precedent require that the United States occupy the city and bay and the armistice will be followed at once by an order from Madrid to allow Gen. Merritt's troops to occupy the city.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—The Queen Regent has approved the reply of the Spanish government to the United States, accepting the conditions laid down by the latter under which peace will be concluded.

Before approving the reply to the American conditions of peace, the Queen Regent held a consultation with Gen. Martinez Campos, Primo de Rivera, the Duke of Tetuan and Senor Silveira, Romero y Robledo and Sagasta.

At the conference, the Senor Romero Robledo requested the queen's permission to speak his mind plainly, which was granted. He then told her that the peace proposed by the terms of the reply to the American conditions was dangerous to the monarchy.

THE CUBAN DEBT. Will Spain Have American Help in This? London, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Observer from Madrid says that the government will fight the question of the Cuban debt, upon the ground that in all precedent territory ceded has carried its own debt or a proportionate part thereof belonging to the nation from which the territory was transferred.

CABINET ADOPTS THE REPLY. Duke Almodovar de Rio Will Re-visit the Draft of It. Madrid, Aug. 6.—The cabinet has approved the basis of the reply of Spain to the terms of the American Government, and Duke Almodovar de Rio has been entrusted with the work of revising the draft of the reply. The final reply will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow and will doubtless be approved.

After its approval, the reply will be forwarded to Washington as an expeditionary as possible, by way of Paris.

The ministers informed the members of the press this evening that the reply could not lead to fresh discussions.

Senor Gamazo said it would be acceptable to the Americans, but would give no further information as to its character.

Senor Giron said that the purpose of the reply would not be divulged until the United States had accepted it.

SENOR POLO'S COUSIN. The American Soldier Writes of the Late Santiago Situation. New York, Aug. 6.—A letter from Private De Polo, of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, to his wife, has been received by the latter. Private Polo is a cousin of Senor Polo y Barnabe, the last Spanish minister to this country.

When Minister Polo visited New York and learned that his relative was enlisted in the National Guard, he expressed his disgust to other members of the family living here in no uncertain language.

Private Polo was born in Cuba, where his father once owned a great plantation, but lost it through Spanish misgovernment.

He writes just after the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

"This whole job has been underestimated by the American Government. They thought it would be easy, and it has proven just the opposite. Here we are, Americans and Cubans, all surrounding the city of Santiago, which we find impossible to capture, and we cannot post the heavy artillery on account of bad roads, which we are working on from morning till night, widening, cutting roads and underbrush, draining, etc.

"Although Sampson has destroyed Cervera's fleet, we cannot get into the harbor. Gen. Miles, chief of the American army, will stay in a few days with heavy reinforcements, which I think will be welcome, and which shows that the Government is now aware of the fact that we need all the soldiers that can be spared for this work.

## NO ANSWER FROM SPAIN

## The Madrid Cabinet Decision an Unknown Quantity.

## ITS NATURE MISTRUSTED

A Suspicion Exists That the Note Will Beg the Question, and While Ostensibly Submitting to the Edmunds-Day Terms "in Principle," Will Actually Demand Concessions.

Everybody connected with the Administration was happy yesterday in the belief that the Spanish government had actually accepted the terms insisted upon by the United States as a preliminary to the appointment of a commission to negotiate a treaty of peace. Secretary Day expressed the utmost confidence that peace was assured, and the same feeling pervaded official circles generally.

Throughout the day the authorities of the State Department were momentarily expecting a visit from a representative of the French embassy to arrange for another visit of Ambassador Cambon to the White House to present Spain's affirmative response to the note sent through him to the Spanish government.

M. Thiebaut, the first secretary, did call late in the afternoon, but he did not see Secretary Day, and his business related merely to the seizure of a French vessel by the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, and, as far as can be ascertained, he did not mention anything about the peace situation.

Secretary Day intended to go to Atlantic City on an afternoon train to spend Sunday with his wife, but he was obliged to postpone his departure. Naturally this change of plan gave rise to the impression that a further conference with M. Cambon had been arranged, but Mr. Day explained that his detention in Washington was due to a matter not connected with peace negotiations. It is understood he left for Philadelphia at 11:30 last night.

Nothing Official Received. All the parties concerned in the arrangement of peace terms assert that the Spanish answer, agreed on by the Madrid cabinet on Thursday and announced yesterday in The Times, had not been received by either the French ambassador or the State Department.

There is reason to believe, however, that an intimation has been conveyed to the State Department or the French embassy in line with The Times's dispatch from Madrid. This probably came early yesterday morning, for even in the forenoon the officials of the Administration were apparently thoroughly satisfied that the American terms had been accepted.

At the French embassy a discreet silence was maintained in regard to any such advice, which cannot be construed as formal and official, but the frank statement was made there that the Spanish answer had not come.

The Administration, however, has not lost sight of the contingency that Spain's answer may not be satisfactory. An acceptance in principle of the American demands, with certain reservations, will not be satisfactory to this Government—they must be accepted without modification or subject to future developments.

The press dispatches from Madrid indicate that Spain has not agreed to the terms of President McKinley's note without reservations.

Preparing for Delays. If this be true, it will probably have the effect of delaying the negotiations, if not causing them to come to an end.

While apparently confident that peace is assured, the officials of the Administration are apprehensive that the Spanish answer may not be transmitted on Monday or the next day. They realize that the United States cannot show a greater amount of leniency than it has shown in giving ample opportunity to the Spanish government to decide whether peace shall come or war shall continue without making their demand for a speedy answer appear ridiculous. If the Spanish response is not presented within a very short time the American terms are likely to be withdrawn.

SAGASTA'S CLEVER MIND. His Organ Tells of Losses in the Colonial Wars. (Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) London, Aug. 6.—The situation at Madrid, according to all advisers, has been changing literally from hour to hour during the past two days. At one moment the government is ready to abandon the execution of peace plans; at another it has regained courage to proceed.

At all events Sagasta is now committed to an acceptance of McKinley's general terms and there is reason to hope the present ministry will be able to carry the matter to a conclusion without bringing upon the country the fresh disaster of civil war.

From your Madrid correspondent the following information is sent across the frontier:

"Telegrams from the captains general of the districts in the peninsula report that all sections are quiet, yet there are scores of rumors that the Carlists are already moving and of a serious outbreak at any moment. Should that happen, Madrid would be the last to learn of it, so carefully is bad news kept from the public ear of the capital.

"El Correo, Sagasta's organ prints articles after articles designed to the fixing of popular attention on domestic affairs,

so that when the colonial collapse comes it will have a counter-weight at home. The last is a summary of the losses in men and money from the outbreak of the war in March, 1880, to June 30. It is pointed out that the country expended in that period 1,574,000,000 pesetas and 100,000 lives in the futile attempt to keep the colonial empire intact."

SPAIN'S REPLY IS APPROVED. The Queen Regent Indorses the Cabinet's Conclusion.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—The Queen Regent has approved the reply of the Spanish government to the United States, accepting the conditions laid down by the latter under which peace will be concluded.

Before approving the reply to the American conditions of peace, the Queen Regent held a consultation with Gen. Martinez Campos, Primo de Rivera, the Duke of Tetuan and Senor Silveira, Romero y Robledo and Sagasta.

At the conference, the Senor Romero Robledo requested the queen's permission to speak his mind plainly, which was granted. He then told her that the peace proposed by the terms of the reply to the American conditions was dangerous to the monarchy.

THE CUBAN DEBT. Will Spain Have American Help in This? London, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Observer from Madrid says that the government will fight the question of the Cuban debt, upon the ground that in all precedent territory ceded has carried its own debt or a proportionate part thereof belonging to the nation from which the territory was transferred.

CABINET ADOPTS THE REPLY. Duke Almodovar de Rio Will Re-visit the Draft of It. Madrid, Aug. 6.—The cabinet has approved the basis of the reply of Spain to the terms of the American Government, and Duke Almodovar de Rio has been entrusted with the work of revising the draft of the reply. The final reply will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow and will doubtless be approved.

After its approval, the reply will be forwarded to Washington as an expeditionary as possible, by way of Paris.

The ministers informed the members of the press this evening that the reply could not lead to fresh discussions.

Senor Gamazo said it would be acceptable to the Americans, but would give no further information as to its character.

Senor Giron said that the purpose of the reply would not be divulged until the United States had accepted it.

SENOR POLO'S COUSIN. The American Soldier Writes of the Late Santiago Situation. New York, Aug. 6.—A letter from Private De Polo, of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, to his wife, has been received by the latter. Private Polo is a cousin of Senor Polo y Barnabe, the last Spanish minister to this country.

When Minister Polo visited New York and learned that his relative was enlisted in the National Guard, he expressed his disgust to other members of the family living here in no uncertain language.

Private Polo was born in Cuba, where his father once owned a great plantation, but lost it through Spanish misgovernment.

He writes just after the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

"This whole job has been underestimated by the American Government. They thought it would be easy, and it has proven just the opposite. Here we are, Americans and Cubans, all surrounding the city of Santiago, which we find impossible to capture, and we cannot post the heavy artillery on account of bad roads, which we are working on from morning till night, widening, cutting roads and underbrush, draining, etc.

"Although Sampson has destroyed Cervera's fleet, we cannot get into the harbor. Gen. Miles, chief of the American army, will stay in a few days with heavy reinforcements, which I think will be welcome, and which shows that the Government is now aware of the fact that we need all the soldiers that can be spared for this work.

"Our principal danger during the past few days since the battle was from sharpshooters on our rear and flanks. The devil was in the air, and the by-elections and poppers went continually. It was difficult to locate them, as they conceal themselves in regular nests of leaves on the treetops and fire on our men as they pass in the road or when we go to the streams to get water in our canteens.

"This way many of the boys have been killed or wounded, and even the men of the hospital corps, bearing wounded men to the rear, have been killed. Wounded men have been plucked for the second time, but we are now entirely free from sharpshooters in our rear, as we have rid almost every tree behind us of wings or killed quite a number of these fellows, who were in spite of all, very courageous, for they had no means of subsistence, were cut off from their own men, and it was their evident mission to remain in the trees until captured or killed, and, in the meantime, to kill as many of us as they could."

THE PLAN OF PROCEDURE. Judge Advocate General Morrison Outlines the Method.

Major Morrison, judge advocate general of the army, summarizes as follows the steps likely to be taken in peace negotiations between the United States and Spain:

First.—The President and the government at Madrid will agree upon an armistice for the cessation of hostilities.

Second.—This agreement to suspend war pending the drafting of the treaty will be communicated by both governments to their armies in the field as speedily as possible.

Third.—Until the commanding generals are officially notified they will proceed according to their orders.

Fourth.—The United States can continue to send troops to Porto Rico or Santiago. An armistice terminates aggressive warfare, but it does not prevent either party sending troops to the territory already occupied by its armies.

Fifth.—The blockade at Havana need not necessarily be raised.

Sixth.—As to Manila, the terms precedent require that the United States occupy the city and bay and the armistice will be followed at once by an order from Madrid to allow Gen. Merritt's troops to occupy the city.

## THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD

## Great Britain and Russia Are Glowering at Each Other.

## TO BUILD A RAILWAY IN ASIA

The Question of China Granting the Franchise to England Has Precipitated a Crisis—The Ultimatum of Salisbury Has Been Decried by the Czar's Government.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) London, Aug. 6.—Europe has suddenly turned its attention from the fading tempests in the West to the looming war cloud in the East. The storm has been so long in gathering that the threatening aspect of the present moment was quite unexpected. The political meteorologists are agreed, however, that the crisis is very real and unless the wind speedily changes, the tempest will soon break.

It is an interesting commentary on modern international relations that the affair which brought Russia and England to the verge of war is a matter of franchise for building a railway in Asia. The question, of course, is the consummation of a long series of British diplomatic defeats, but Lord Salisbury has delivered an ultimatum which Russia has promptly defied.

Now it must be confessed that Salisbury's best friends are trembling lest he ignominiously retreat from the position where he has declared to the world he will stand or fall. His words, uttered in the House of Lords Monday, were as explicit as the utterance of a responsible minister could possibly be. He said:

"Her majesty's government will support the Chinese government in resisting any power which commits any act of aggression in China on account of China having granted permission to make any railway or public works to British subjects."

This assurance, given by Sir Claude MacDonald, the British envoy to the Chinese government, on July 27, was at once challenged by Russia. Count Pavloff appeared before the Yamen and protested against the concession to the British Bank of the right to build a railway in Thianhai-kwan, Nieuwa and Niuchwang. Already Russia has strained every nerve to prevent the construction of the Niuchwang Railway by the British, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

At first, Pavloff threatened that, unless the contract was withdrawn, Russia would seize the Chinese province of Kuljia. This act of aggression failed in its object and the threat was withdrawn. Ostensibly, then, Pavloff offered to sanction the railway on condition that the line would not be mortgaged to the British Bank, or alienated to any foreign power. He hoped that thus the concession would be rendered worthless to the bank, and abandoned, so he intimated that, if capital was not found by the British company, the Russo-Chinese Bank would supply it.

In other words, Russia unhesitatingly makes the issue the supreme test of the commanding influence and prestige in Pekin. Salisbury's friends, the press and the public unanimously declare the state of the most momentous importance, and it is difficult to believe that the premier would care to risk the effects of another retreat before Russian aggression upon his supporters at home. He has been openly warned by all sides in the past three or four days that any surrender or failure to vigorously assert British interests would speedily result in the disintegration of the Conservative party and a revolt against his leadership.

Conservative Demoralization. The domestic political situation is now remarkably clear from complication, and this question in Far Eastern affairs is easily of supreme interest before the country. The by-election at Grimby this week may be accepted as completely removing the question of home rule from the field of practical politics for the present. Conservative leaders regret this, for it is a question which has been of some value in unifying the ranks of their party which now are more seriously broken by dissatisfaction of the leadership opposition.

Paris has been more excited for the past day or two over the assumed imminence of the Anglo-Russian war than London, and it may be added that Frenchmen are quite delighted with the prospect.

Meantime, reports of Russian preparations for all eventualities are daily more numerous. Today's most authentic rumor is that Russia has secured a naval base in the Red Sea from one of Menelik's dependencies, the Sultan Hahela.

From a Sebastopol correspondent comes the interesting information that the Russian admiralty has ratified the removal in the Autumn of the naval headquarters in the Black Sea from Sebastopol to Nicolaieff. This is explained that, in case of a rupture, England, it is presumed, would strike quickly at Russia's nearest and most vulnerable point.

High Power the Dardanelles. It is also assumed England would find means for coercing the Porte to open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus for the passage of the Mediterranean fleet. Lacking this permission, such an armada as England would send would be easily able to force the passage of both straits and at the same time destroy the Turkish batteries. The likelihood is that Turkey, after a formal protest, will concede the passage, in order to save Constantinople a second bombardment. Once a British admiral is in the Black Sea, the Russian fleet would be at his mercy. It would be suicidal for the Russians to steam

out of Sebastopol and offer battle with such an invader.

The Russian fleet has but one alternative—that of hugging the shelter of the inner or land-locked bay. No hostile fleet could pass between the enormously powerful batteries which protect the entrance to Sebastopol.

The view taken by the Russians is that the British fleet would not attempt to run the gantlet, but with long-range guns throw shells over the city slopes into the inner harbor. The destruction of the fleet inside would involve the ruin of the city. If the Russian fleet, however, is not within the port, the city would probably be starved. Here, then, is the avowed explanation of the impending transfer of the Russian fleet.

At Nicolaieff it would be safe from destruction. That port is forty miles up the Bong River, beyond Ochakoff, and the deep-water channel is intricately zig-zag and dangerous. Few believe that Russia's latest defiance of Great Britain is a forecast intended to precipitate war. More probably it is the rash belief that it is possible once more to bluff Salisbury into a withdrawal, and this belief is not without justification in recent experience.

THE COMMENT OF BERLIN. German Newspapers Refer to the Situation Slightly.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—The Berlin newspapers treat the Anglo-Russian situation slightly, saying that the ball is only rattling his sword again and indulging in similar remarks.

The Vossische Zeitung says it does not suppose that the British threats are taken seriously anywhere. Even should Russia behave still more ruthlessly, England would manage to effect a courageous retreat.

ANXIOUS FOR SERVICE. Preferring to Santiago to Remaining in Camp.

Three officers of the Twelfth New York Volunteer Regiment, now stationed at Chickamauga, Ga.—Col. Leonard, Major Dyer and Lieut. Morris—were in Washington yesterday, having stopped off on their way to New York for the purpose of interviewing Gen. Corbin.

They represented to him that their regiment had almost a year of service and wanted to be sent somewhere, Porto Rico preferred.

Gen. Corbin answered them that no more troops could be used in the Porto Rican campaign, and the New York officers went away in deep disappointment.

Presently they returned, and to Gen. Corbin one of them said: "General, we have talked it over among ourselves, and we know how the men in our regiment feel about it. We want you to send us to Santiago, if we cannot be of any use in any other place."

After the incident had occurred Gen. Corbin made the remark that this was not the first time troops had expressed a desire to go to Santiago, and that that service might be seen, rather than stay in peaceful camps.

THE CAVALRY TO SAIL TODAY. Transport Steamer Gate City Will Go to Montauk Point.

Santiago, Aug. 6.—The transport steamer Gate City will leave here tomorrow for Montauk Point with the First and Sixth Cavalry. She also has on board Dr. I. Castillo, who is the bearer of a document, signed by leading Cubans, thanking the people for the assistance given by them in the cause of freedom of Cuba.

Gen. Wood, the military governor of Santiago, has called a meeting of the merchants of the city for the purpose of raising the price of merchandise, with a view of putting a stop to abuses.

The censorship of cable dispatches which was removed a few days ago has been re-established.

FEVER AT SANTIAGO. Debilitated Condition of Troops Increases the Death Rate.

Late fever reports from Gen. Shafter show a decrease in the daily average of new cases and the number of men returned to duty is in excess of those sent to hospitals, and with all this the death rate continues to grow, which speaks for the debilitated condition of the troops.

The following sanitary report was received by the War Department yesterday: "Santiago de Cuba, August 6. Adjutant General, Washington:

"Sanitary report for August 5.—Total sick, 2,497; total fever, 2,582; new cases of fever, 434; cases of fever returned to duty, 611.

"Death list for August 5.—First Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, yellow fever; Private Warren Green, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Corp. George Haven, Company A, First Illinois, yellow fever; Corp. Martin C. Nottingham, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan, acute meningitis; Archie Beattie, Company C, First Illinois, yellow fever; Edward Penn, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private R. C. Hayes, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Francis W. Caney, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Private Thomas V. Jilbert, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pernicious malarial fever; S. J. Major, Company C, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever; Private George W. Coleman, Company M, Eighth Ohio, fever.

"August 6.—Private Robert Ramsey, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Sergt. Jesse J. Griffith, Company G, First Illinois, yellow fever; Ambrose Wein, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever.

SHAFER. "Major General."

SOLDIERS SAIL FOR MANILA. They Will Be Followed by More Troops Next Week.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The steamers Charles Nelson and Lakme sailed for Honolulu this morning with the First Battalion of the First New York and a battalion of the Second